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## Archbishop Hughes on the War.

Archbishop Hughes occupied his own pulpit in New York, on Sunday morning, and delivered a sermon containing an account of his mission abroad. He alluded to the wrong impressions which existed in Europe in regard to the struggle in this country, which, so far as he was able, he had tried to remove. In conclusion he urged all to volunteer who could, and advocated a stringent draft as a humane measure, in case volunteers were not forthcoming. The New York World says:—"The sermon will attract wide-spread attention and remark. Fresh from Europe, where his peculiar diplomatic and ecclesiastical relations gave him unrivaled opportunities to judge of the disposition of the great powers towards this country, his assurance that intervention in our affairs is about the most unlikely thing that could happen is of great weight, and will tend to remove much apprehension in the public mind on this subject. The remarks of the archbishop on the necessity of supporting the government, of filling up the armies, and crushing the rebellion at once, and with all the power of the nation, are timely. Archbishop Hughes is in a position to do a world of mischief, had a false ambition prompted him to cavil at the acts of our rulers, or in any way discountenance enlistments. His 'bugle blast' in the sermon of yesterday will be worth 'ten thousand men' to the armies of the Union."

Under the orders of the U. S. War Department there is to be a muster of all the soldiers in each regiment of the Federal service. The absentees will be marked, and lists of the same will be made out to the commander of each regiment. Within forty-eight hours after the muster, one copy of the names of the absent soldiers will be sent to Adjutant General Townsend, one to the commander of the corps, and one to be retained by the Colonel commanding the regiment. The patients will also be mustered throughout all the different Government hospitals, and all enlisted men and officers absent from their regiments without leave, and who are not accounted for in the hospitals, will be considered as deserters and treated as such. The sheriffs in the different counties throughout the States will be notified of the names and addresses of these deserters, who, if they do not return by the 25th, or account for themselves through the certificate of a surgeon, will be arrested and brought to their regiments, and pay enough will be kept back from their monthly advances to defray the expense of arresting them and returning them to their regiments.

The recent extraordinary exodus from the U. S. to Canada seems to have been considerably checked, but still parties occasionally manage to cross the lines.

## Military Correspondence.

The correspondence between Gen. Butler and Gen. Phelps with regard to the employment of contrabands for the cutting down of the trees in front of his camp has, it seems, been continued, and is not yet ended. Gen. Phelps refuses to employ the negroes for this service, and insists on having his resignation accepted, as, to comply with Gen. Butler's order, would, he says, reduce him "both to African slavery and that [military slavery] to which Gen. Butler resorts in its defence."—He proceeds as follows:

"I urgently request his Excellency [President Lincoln,] by a speedy acceptance of my commission to liberate me from that sense of suffocation, from that darkling sense of bondage and enthrallment which, it appears to me, like the snake around the muscles and sinews of Laocoon, is entangling and deadening the energies of the Government and country, when a decisive act might cut the evils and liberate us from their baneful and fascinating influence forever."

Gen. Butler, while protesting that he meant nothing offensive to Gen. Phelps's refined feelings in directing him to employ negroes rather than white soldiers for the removal of the woods, none the less refuses to accept the proffered resignation, and concludes the correspondence, as thus far published, with the following appeal:

"I must request a categorical answer to this question: Will you or will you not employ a proper portion of the negroes in cutting down the trees which afford cover to the enemy in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that, if there is anything of wrong in this order, that wrong is mine, for you have sufficiently protested against it. You are not responsible for it more than the hand that executes it. It can offend neither your political nor moral sense."

The New York World in an article on "the Proclamation Mania" says:—"The experience the country has had of proclamations, since the beginning of the war, is not calculated to give a very high idea of their practical efficiency.—All the buncombe proclamations and so called vigorous orders, by whomsoever published, have thus far been a detriment to the cause.—We do not believe the war would be any nearer its end if the President should follow in the footsteps of such heroes as Gen. Fremont and Gen. Phelps. We have yet to gain victories before we can exert much control over the internal affairs of the Southern States; and victories will be the fruit of good generalship and hard fighting. If great generals were as easy to come at as clever declaimers, the war would soon be in a hopeful way. But, unfortunately, a talent for phrase-making is of little account as a military art."

The U. S. Secretary of War has decided that every person, whether a citizen or not—that is, unnaturalized foreigners—who have voted at any elections in any of the States, shall be regarded as having exercised a franchise that subjects them to military duty.

The United States quartermaster has paid \$150,000 to the San Francisco Wool Company for army clothing supplied to the California volunteers.

According to a statistical article in the Scientific American, the number of sewing machines annually manufactured in this country is seventy thousand. Twelve or fourteen establishments are engaged in the business. The number of machines made in 1853 was only twenty-five hundred. Up to the present time (from 1852 to 1862) the aggregate is two hundred thousand; and three hundred and fifty-eight American patents for improvements upon the original design have been taken within thirteen years.

It is reported that two thousand two hundred of the Confederate prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago, have protested against being exchanged.

The Congress of the Confederate States was to have assembled in Richmond yesterday.

The republication of the order for consolidating the corps of Fremont, McDowell and Banks, under the command of Gen. Pope, is supposed to be intended to define the command of Gen. McDowell. It does not replace Gen. Fremont in command as stated.

The Harrisburg telegraph notes the death of Col. W. W. Rickets who served with the Pennsylvania three months volunteers.

We noticed yesterday an unfortunate affray in Harford county, Md., between Mr. Wm. Stump and Mr. Edward Quarles, two respectable citizens, in which the former was killed and the latter mortally wounded. We since learn that Mr. Quarles is also dead.

The Hebrews of Chicago held a meeting on the 13th instant, and resolved to raise an Israelite company for the war. Those present subscribed eight thousand dollars to help along enlistments.

The Supreme Court of California, has denied a rehearing in the Broderick will case, so the question whether the will was forged cannot be judicially investigated.

Colonel Michael Corcoran was yesterday commissioned by the President of the U. S., a Brigadier General, to date from July 21, 1861, the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run. Col. C., together with Col. Wilcox and others, dined with the President yesterday.

Cassius M. Clay is, it is telegraphed, to be assigned to very important duties west of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from Kansas city says, that two men who had been hauling supplies for the Confederates for a week or two, and had stated the day before that there was no camp in the neighborhood, were taken with arms in their hands, and having Colonel Penick's protection papers on their persons were immediately hung.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday states that the quota of Massachusetts for three years' volunteers is not at present over three-quarters full.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has decided that debenture certificates are receivable in payment of duties.